Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Charity Registered in England and Wales number: 1078971

Contents For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

	Page
Reference and administrative information	1
Trustees' report	2 – 5
Independent auditor's report	6-7
Statement of financial activities	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the accounts	10 – 17

Reference and administrative information For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Trustees

D W M Campbell S Treharne R E Beresford (Resigned 31 May 2018) (Appointed 31 May 2018)

Principal office

Mogers Drewett LLP 24 Queen Square Bath BA1 2HY

Charity number 1078971

Date of death 15 May 1998

Date of will 16 September 1993

Date of codicils 13 May 1994 and 29 March 1997

Trust period

15 May 2077

Residue

This is a charitable settlement for the benefit of the charities set out in clause 5.3 of the said Will.

Auditors

Albert Goodman LLP Mary Street House Mary Street Taunton TA1 3NW

Bankers

Lloyds Bank 47 Milsom Street Bath BA1 1XD

Solicitors

Mogers Drewett LLP 24 Queen Square Bath BA1 2HY

Investment managers

Close Brothers Asset Management 10 Exchange Square Primrose Street London EC2A 2BY

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 5 April 2019

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the Charity for the year ended 5 April 2019. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the Charity's Trust Deed, the Charities Act 2011 and the requirement of "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015)."

Structure, governance and management

a) Constitution

The principal object of the charity is to provide an annual income by percentages for the charities as stated in the Trust Document for the duration of the Trust. The stated charities' details and percentage of the income is as follows:

5% The Royal Masonic Hospital (205793) 26 Queens Square London WC2B 5BL

10% The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital (Erskine Hospital) (SC006609) Bishopton Renfrewshire PA7 5PU

5% St John's Ambulance Brigade (3866129) Roman Road Sailsbury SP2 9BN

20% Guide Dogs For The Blind (209617) Tollgate House Banbury Road Bishops Tachbrook Warwickshire CV33 9QJ

20% Battersea Dogs Home (206394) 4 Battersea Park Road London SW8 4AA

15% People's Dispensary For Sick Animals (208217) 556 Bath Road Brislington Bristol BS4 3JZ

25% Royal National Lifeboat Institutions (209603) West Quay Road Poole Dorset BH15 1HZ If the local branches of any charities mentioned above, in the opinion of the Trustees, have ceased to operate effectively or at all, then donations shall be made to the central or head office of that charity.

If any of the charities cease to exist or if in the absolute and unfettered discretion and opinion of the Trustees that it shall have changed its objectives from those obtaining at the date of the inception of the Trust, then their share shall be added to the other shares in the proportion which those shares bear to each other. This provision shall apply to both original shares and to shares which have increased as a result of the application of this provision.

From and after expiration of the Trust period the Trustees shall hold the capital and income of the Trust fund absolutely for such charity or charities as the Trustees (or the Court in the event of default by Trustees) shall in their absolute discretion decide. Without fettering the Trustees; it is Kenneth Williams' wish that the Trustees shall give consideration to the above-mentioned charities but have regard also to the changes that the passage of time has brought about.

Restrictions on the Clarendon Grange Estate:

The Trustees are to hold the Clarendon Grange Estate, consisting of Clarendon Grange itself, the farm outbuildings and land and thereabouts, without selling the same for the period commencing with the date of death being 15 May 1998 and continuing until the expiration of 79 years from the date of death and such period shall be the "perpetuity period" applicable to the Will of Testament.

The Trustees are to let the Estate to a suitable tenant or tenants upon such terms and for such period as the Trustees may in their discretion think fit but the fields and meadows of the Estate shall be used only for agricultural purposes during this period.

b) Method of appointment or election of Trustees

Trustees are appointed as required. Trustees throughout the year are as listed on page 1.

c) Organisational structure and decision making

Some of the powers given to the Trustees are as follows:

- Power to delegate management of investments
- Power to promote companies
- Power to appoint agents
- Delegation of powers

d) Related party relationships

Mogers Drewett LLP, a limited liability partnership in which S Treharne (Trustee) and R E Beresford (Trustee) are partners, and D W M Campbell (Trustee until 31 May 2018) is a former partner, has been paid legal and professional fees for work performed on behalf of the Trust and is considered to be a related party. Further details can be found in note 12.

e) Risk management

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the charity, and are satisfied that systems and procedures are in place to mitigate its exposure to major risks.

The Trustees consider the charity to be a low risk Trust because of the diversification via property investments and listed investments. The portfolio management company briefs the Trustees on investment types and generally low to medium risk investment vehicles are chosen to secure an on-going income. Regular half-yearly reviews are performed with the portfolio manager to discuss the overall performance of the investments held.

Objectives and Activities

It is the Trustees' intention for the period of the Trust, to continue to provide an annual income for the charities set out above, in accordance with the will of Kenneth Williams.

The Trust funds are managed by an independent portfolio manager and the investment properties are let out for rental income which are managed through professional managing agents.

The charity was established after the death of Kenneth Williams in 1998 for the purpose of holding the assets of the estate and maximising the income thereon for distribution to a number of charities as stated in the constitution document for the public benefit.

The charity is not involved in the activities of the beneficiary charities.

The Trustees have given due consideration to the Charity Commission published guidance on the operation of the public benefit requirement and confirm that they have complied with their duties under the Charities Act.

Achievements and Performance

At the end of the year the investment portfolio had a value of $\pounds 2.82m$ which is an increase on the previous year of $\pounds 43k$. The portfolio has performed better this year with a revaluation profit in the accounts of $\pounds 115,222$ (2018 - $\pounds 65,215$ loss). The income from the portfolio was not sufficient to cover a revaluation loss on properties during the year of $\pounds 270,000$. The properties are still attracting income at the same levels of previous years and they are well maintained so the loss is not indicative of how the charity has performed. The investment policy of the Trust is to invest in medium to low risk investment vehicles, which has generated a sustainable ongoing income for distribution to the designated charities.

Due to the surplus made in 2019 the level of grants paid to the charities in accordance with the constitution document have been increased by £96,000 to £266,000 as detailed in note 4 to the accounts.

Plans for the future

The Trust will carry on holding investment properties and other medium to low risk listed investments to secure an on-going income for those charities defined in the Will. During the previous year a commercial property was purchased to diversify the investments held. There are no plans going forward for additional investments or a change in the mix of investments.

Reserves policy

Designated charities are paid quarterly from the income account, after the audit any surplus in the income account is distributed to the charities. Reserves are held for the distributions to the designated charities after the end of the Trust period, which is 78 years.

Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the Trust deed/constitution. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Trustees on 13 January 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

R E Beresford Trustee

Kenneth Maurice Williams Will Trust Independent Auditor's Report to the Members For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kenneth Maurice Williams Will Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 5 April 2019, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees and Members For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees' Report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for out audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Albert Goodman LLP Statutory Auditor Mary Street House Mary Street Taunton Somerset TA1 3NW 23rd January 2020

Albert Goodman LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Financial Activities For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

	Notos	Total Funds Restricted 2019	Total Funds Restricted 2018
	Notes	£	£
Income and endowments from: Investment income	2	295,730	252,040
Total		295,730	252,040
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	3	(80,588)	(123,745)
Charitable activities	4	(348,412)	(255,511)
Total		(429,000)	(379,256)
Net (expenditure) before other recognised gains/(losses)		(133,270)	(127,216)
Realised and unrealised (losses)/gains on investment assets		120,222	(65,215)
Net (expenditure)/income & net movemen in funds for the year	t	(13,048)	(192,431)
Reconciliation of funds Total funds brought forwards		7,982,510	8,174,941
Total funds carried forwards		7,969,462	7,982,510

The statement of financial activities has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no gains or losses arising in the year that are not shown above.

Kenneth Maurice Williams Will Trust Balance Sheet

As at 5 April 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	_		-		
Investment property Investments	5 6		5,150,000 2,828,082		5,145,000 2,784,816
Current assets			7,978,082		7,929,816
Debtors	7	6,853		12,461	
Cash at bank and in hand	ï	38,265		93,270	
		45,118		105,731	
Liabilities					
Creditors due within one year	8	(53,738)		(53,037)	
Net current (liabilities)/ assets			(8,620)		52,694
Net assets			7,969,462		7,982,510
The funds of the charity					
Restricted funds	9/10		7,969,462		7,982,510
Total charity funds			7,969,462		7,982,510

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these accounts.

Approved by the Trustees on 13 January 2020 and signed by:

R E Beresford Trustee

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in £ sterling on the historical cost basis and in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102)).

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.2 Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

1.3 Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resources will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under gift aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time the investment income is receivable.

Operating lease rental receipts are recognised on the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- 1) Costs of raising funds comprise investment and property management fees
- 2) Expenditure on charitable activities included grants paid, governance costs and all other costs associated with the upkeep of the property.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

The grants can only be made to the charities specified in the will and testament and the percentage of the grants to those charities should be in accordance with the governing document.

Allocation of support costs – Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include bank office cost, finance and governance costs. These costs have been allocated wholly to expenditure on charitable activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Investments – All investments held by the Trust, including investments in quoted shares, traded bonds and similar investments, as well as investment property, are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date, with all gains and losses passing through the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA).

1.6 Realised gains and losses

All gains and losses are taken to the SOFA as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and opening market value (or purchase date if later). Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the year end and opening market value (or purchase date if later). Realised and unrealised gains are not separated in the SOFA.

1.7 **Financial instruments**

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

1.8 **Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand comprise of cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

1.9 Taxation

As a registered charity, the charity is not liable to corporation tax to the extent that all income and gains are applied for charitable purposes.

1.10 Judgements, estimations and assumptions

In the application of the Trust's accounting policies, the Trustees are requires to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2. Investment income

	Total Funds Restricted 2019 £	Total Funds Restricted 2018 £
Rental income UK Other income (investment)	206,621 89,109	169,806 82,234
	295,730	252,040

3. Expenditure on raising funds

	Total Funds Restricted 2019 £	Total Funds Restricted 2018 £
Rental expenses - repairs and service charges	24,569	24,759
Rental expenses - rates	29	3,053
Rental expenses - council tax	264	1,033
Rental expenses - agents fees	33,689	38,535
Rental expenses - insurance	5,387	7,398
Rental expenses - VAT recoverable	-	(2,263)
	63,938	72,515
Bank charges	-	95
Property purchase costs	-	38,544
Portfolio management charges	16,650	12,591
	80,588	123,745

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

4. Charitable activities

Grants paid	Total funds 2019 £	Total funds 2018 £
The Royal Masonic Hospital	13,300	8,500
The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital (Erkine Hospital)	26,600	17,000
St John's Ambulance Brigade	13,300	8,500
Guide Dogs For The Blind	53,200	34,000
Battersea Dogs Home	53,200	34,000
People's Dispensary For Sick Animals	39,900	25,500
Royal National Lifeboat Institutions	66,500	42,500
	266,000	170,000
Trust administration fees	71,047	76,751
Auditors remuneration - audit of financial statements	5,100	4,960
- other non-audit services	3,765	3,800
Legal & Professional	2,500	-
	348,412	255,511

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

5. Investment property

	2019 £	2018 £
At 5 April 2018 Revaluation	5,145,000 5,000	4,295,000 850,000
At 5 April 2019	5,150,000	5,145,000

The historic cost of these properties was £3,836,240.

A third party valuation of all but two of the investment properties was made by Carter Jonas LLP as at 28 February 2019, based on the comparable method having regard to sales evidence available. Middleton Cheney was purchased in the prior year at open market value and is included at that value. Clarendon was value in May 2019 by a third party H W White Limited.

Investment properties comprise:		2019 £	2018 £
Clarendon Grange Probate value Improvements at cost Revaluation as at October 2016 Revaluation as at May 2019		400,000 427,482 (77,482) 275,000	400,000 427,482 (77,482)
Subtotal at valuation		1,025,000	750,000
7 Cedar Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	350,000
8 Cedar Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	350,000
9 St Paul's Walk, Cambridge	at valuation	560,000	575,000
16 Beaulands Close, Cambridge	at valuation	280,000	320,000
21 Cedar Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	340,000
4 Garden Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	320,000
8 Garden Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	320,000
5 Cedar Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	350,000
86 York Terrace, Cambridge	at valuation	265,000	270,000
3 Cedar Court, Cambridge	at valuation	310,000	350,000
2 Salmons Lane, Middleton Cheney	at valuation	850,000	850,000
		5,150,000	5,145,000

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

6. Investments

Movement in fixed asset investments	Close Brothers portfolio £	2019 Total £
Market value as at 6 April 2018	2,784,816	2,784,816
Additions at cost Disposals at carrying value Revalutions Cash movements	10,901 (73,715) 115,222 (9,142)	10,901 (73,715) 115,222 (9,142)
Market value at 5 April 2019	2,828,082	2,828,082

Movement in fixed asset investments	Kleinwort Benson Portfolio £	Close Brothers portfolio £	2018 Total £
Market value as at 6 April 2017	1,271,309	2,581,348	3,852,657
Additions at cost Disposals at carrying value Revalutions Cash movements	- (44,471) (26) (1,226,812)	520,242 (109,550) (65,189) (142,035)	520,242 (154,021) (65,215) (1,368,847)
Market value at 5 April 2018	-	2,784,816	2,784,816

Investments at market value comprise

investments at market value comprise			2013
	UK	Overseas	Total
Close Brothers portfolio	£	£	£
Capital account	197,651	-	197,651
Income account	22,823	-	22,823
Shares and unit trusts	1,490,275	-	1,490,275
Convertible loan stock	340,168	-	340,168
Foreign stock	-	775,434	775,434
Accrued interest	1,731	-	1,731
Total	2,052,648	775,434	2,828,082

2019

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Investments at market value comprise

			2018
Close Brothers portfolio	UK £	Overseas £	Total £
	~	~	2
Capital account	210,566	-	210,566
Income account	19,050	-	19,050
Shares and unit trusts	1,470,499	-	1,470,499
Convertible loan stock	380,761	-	380,761
Foreign stock	-	701,534	701,534
Accrued interest	2,406	-	2,406
Total	2,083,282	701,534	2,784,816
Debtors			
		2019	2018
		£	£
Other debtors		1,251	6,467
Prepayments		5,602	5,994
	_	6,853	12,461

8. Creditors

7.

	2019 £	2018 £
Accruals and deferred income VAT liability	51,526 2,212	53,037 -
	51,526	53,037

9. Summary of funds – 2019

	Fund B/fwd £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment Gains £	Fund c/fwd £
Restricted fund	7,982,510	295,730	(429,000)	120,222	7,969,462
Total	7,982,510	295,730	(429,000)	120,222	7,969,462

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2019

Summary of funds – 2018

	Fund B/fwd £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment Losses £	Fund c/fwd £
Restricted fund	8,174,941	252,040	(379,256)	(65,215)	7,982,510
Total	8,174,941	252,040	(379,256)	(65,215)	7,982,510

The restricted fund is used to make grants to the charities specified in the Will, from investment income received. Under the terms of the Will assets are restricted for the use as set out in the Trustees' Report unless changed by the Trustees.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

-	Total Funds Restricted 2019 £	Total Funds Restricted 2018 £
Investment property Fixed asset investments	5,150,000 2,828,082	5,145,000 2,784,816
Current assets	45,118	105,731
Creditors due within one year	(53,738)	(53,037)
	7,969,462	7,982,510

11. Trustees and employees

The charity has no employees and therefore no remuneration was paid.

The Trustees did not receive any remuneration or benefit from the charity during the year (2018: none). No Trustee received reimbursement of travel expenses (2018: none).

12. Related party transactions

During the year trust administration fees and property purchase fees totalling £71,042 (2018: £81,751) were paid to Mogers Drewett LLP, a limited liability partnership in which S Treharne (Trustee) and R E Beresford are partners and D W M Campbell (Trustee until 31 May 2018) is a former partner.

During the year fees totalling £2,500 were paid to Centurion Wealth Management Limited for a review of investments. During the year Mogers Drewett LLP set up Mogers Drewett Financial Planning, which is 50% owned by Mogers Drewett and 50% by Centurion Wealth Management Limited.